

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.

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or by a responsible person in this city. This
will be done by a responsible person in this city.

G. D. PRENTICE, Editors.
PAUL E. SHIPMAN.

AGENTS.—
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J. C. Gandy, New York,
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E. R. Kaufman, Boston,
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John W. Jones, Savannah,
J. C. Taylor, New Orleans,
J. Chamberlain, Campbell's
Falls, Mich., Winona, Mississippi,
Edmund, Grand O'regan, J. J. Magee, Cynthiana,
John Morgan, Louisville,
The above gentlemen are authorized to receive
and remit to us all correspondence to our paper.
See Mr. Taylor, Lawyer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—About three
weeks ago, we learned that a highly respectable
lady of this State, who had just visited her
in prison at Fort Delaware, forty miles
from Philadelphia, stated as a matter of per-
sonal knowledge, gained from personal obser-
vation, that the treatment of the prisoners was
not evolving great numbers being packed
into within wholly insufficient space,
and their food at meal-times being poured out
for them to eat, would be for swing, into a
rough extending along the middle of the
floor. We were much astonished to hear this
statement, alleged to have come directly from
a respectable source, for we had possessed
good opportunities to learn something as to
the treatment of rebel-prisoners at various
points, and we were proud to think it
worthy of the character of our country. We
heard a gallant rebel officer, a prisoner at Camp Chase, say to the U. S. officers sta-
tioned there, "I have taken many of your
men prisoners, and I have always tried to
treat them well, and, if I ever take any more,
I shall in my treatment of them remember
justly what I have experienced here. I wish
we could give to such of your men as we
have in custody as good fare as you give us,
but this is impossible; we don't have it for
ourselves." A short time afterwards we
travelled several hundred miles on the cars
with two hundred Confederate officers from
Camp Chase en route for City Point to be
exchanged, and all of them that we talked with
had strong testimony to the kind treatment
extended to them in their confinement. And
we have heard many prisoners, after having
been in the military prison in this city, speak
a high commendation of the management of
its establishment.

When we heard the extraordinary statement

in regard to Fort Delaware, so contrary to

every thing we had heard previously, we wrote

immediately to the commandant of that post

and requested him to give us the facts, for we

were unwilling that the many Kentucky men

and women who had relatives in prison there

should be gained from personal obser-

vation in regard to their situation and condi-

tion. We have received a reply to our letter,

and we publish it below:

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, DEL.,

July 30, 1863.

Mr. Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville, Ky.

Sir: I am directed by the General com-

manding to acknowledge the receipt of your

letter of the 21st inst., in which you say that

you desire to know the treatment given in

which the Confederate prisoners (officers)

are treated at this post.

Permit me, sir, to give you a description of

the manner in which the prisoners are

treated in the interior of the fort.

The officers are confined in the interior

of the fort, in several rooms, one of which is

a very large room, the same size as our own

troops (battalions of artillery) occupy. Con-

sequently, the room is well ventilated, has

a pump in it, three places to wash—one of

which is large enough to bathe in. It is

confined about the fort, and is at the same time

occupied by our batteries—several hundred men

and they are using the same tanks that the

prisoners used, and each man has his own

book, pens, water, &c., and not requiring them

to do any thing for themselves.

All the other rooms in which the prisoners are

confined are not so large as the first mentioned

room, but they are situated in the third story

facing the parapet of the fort, and they get all

the light and air that can be obtained under cover of a room, orderly, are relative

at all times to keep thoroughly clean.

These rooms contain no more than they will

occupy comfortably. They are also

provided with a bed, a blanket, a pillow, &c.

All windows looking out on the plain are

barricaded, our men and officers have to

get up with the prisoners.

Some few rooms, one in a room with fifty

others, are provided once a day.

Their rations are the same as our own soldiers

are provided with, all being issued at the same

time, and to the last man. We detail

one man to wash the prisoners, and

one to cook for them.

They have a large dining-room and kitchen

provided with nice white pine tables and

chairs, new carpeting, &c., and are

as comfortable as possible.

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We feel it our duty to treat all prisoners

with humanity while we carry out our orders

with firmness, thereby doing justice to the

Union, ourselves, and our Government.

Pray excuse my taking this opportunity to charge

against the General Commanding, I have the honor

to remain, with much respect, your

obedient servant,

J. G. MACCANNON,
Lieut. Genl. and Adj'l.

Of course we are compelled to conclude that

the statement of the lady was not correctly

reported to us. But, inasmuch as the sub-

stance of that statement, resting on her alleged

authority, has been pretty extensively circu-

lated in the form in which it came to us, we

have thought proper to publish the letter of

Adj'tant Macconnal.

We should invite the very strongest rebel

sympathizers in our community to say how,

even in their opinion, the treatment of Fed-

eral prisoners in Libby Prison and Castle

Thunder would compare with that of rebel

prisoners at Fort Delaware as detailed by

Adj'tant Macconnal and confirmed by Gen.

Schoepf, Brigadier General commanding at

that post, in a letter which we have not

seen. Let those who want to be shocked at

the horrible treatment of prisoners turn their

eyes toward rebel and not toward Union

prisons. We shall see an instant or two

before their eyes. Mr. Thomasson, sixty

years old, a brother of the Hon. Wm. P.

Thomasson and Mr. N. B. Thomasson, was

arrested in Memphis for loyalty to the rebel

cause while the rebels held sway in that city.

He was kept in prison till he died. Mr. N. B.

Thomasson addressed a letter to Mr. S. H.

Nourse, at Lynn, Mass., who had been his

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

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brother's fellow-prisoner, to learn as much as possible in regard to the treatment of the deceased while in captivity and the circumstances of his death. We give a portion of Mr. Nourse's reply. The facts detailed are enough to shock and sicken human nature. The curse of God and mankind should rest upon the souls of the perpetrators of such horrid atrocities. The Devil, though the first rebel, was not the worst:

LYNN, July 28, 1863.

Mr. N. B. Thomasson—Sir: Your letter of July—came to hand in due season. I knew your brother well; he was imprisoned in the same room with me. His bed was placed in the same room. The door was bolted, and he was released. He was sick most of the time in our room, but was carried a short time before his death to what was called the prison hospital. He was always attended by a doctor, and his friends should remember that the whole Morgan has been "half-shaved" frequently with his own consent. For ourselves, we are a good deal more indignant at the robbery and assassination of scores and hundreds of innocent people by Morgan and his men than we are at the passing of a barber's mowing-machine over one hemisphere of the head of the rebel leader whose brains have for years been safely lodged in the head of another man.

It is said [at] Morgan submitted to the black shaver's shaving with a good grace. Prof. Dr. wished his entire head shaved. It would have made him more comfortable this hot weather, and, notwithstanding his being alight with a fever, he would have been able to bear it. The wretched man had to scratch his head except for ideas.

The bulletin in regard to Morgan's head is as follows: Men and women, who feel comparatively safe in all the thefts, robberies, burnings, and murders, perpetrated by John Morgan's band, go into actual spasms of rage and fury on account of John's half-shaved head. We don't approve the tonsorial operation upon the big bandit's top-piece, but his friends should remember that the whole Morgan has been "half-shaved" frequently with his own consent. For ourselves, we are a good deal more indignant at the robbery and assassination of scores and hundreds of innocent people by Morgan and his men than we are at the passing of a barber's mowing-machine over one hemisphere of the head of the rebel leader whose brains have for years been safely lodged in the head of another man.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

BY Some of the Republican papers are trying desperately to make capital for their party out of the late election in this State. The most desperate effort of this sort that we have noticed is made by the Washington Chronicle. As the Chronicle's effort is a representative one, we will expose it, for the benefit of such Republicans as do not wish either to fool themselves or to be fooled by others.

The occasion of the Chronicle's election is the following notice of the Kentucky election:

"The returns from the election in Kentucky on Monday last, so far as received, indicate the success of the 'Union Democratic' ticket for the State. The candidates of the same party for Congress are reported to be elected in nearly all the districts. The 'Union Democrats' of Kentucky, impelled by all the high incentives we have mentioned, will strike gallantly for the triumph of the chief who insures that policy in his banner. Of this let friend and foe be assured."

The CAVALRY BUREAU.—It has already been announced that a Bureau is to be attached to the War Department to be designated the Cavalry Bureau, which will have charge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and of the provosts for the mounting and remounting of the same.

The purchase of all horses for the cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's department, under the direction of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspection of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers. The efficiency of the new Bureau is assured by having General Stoneman placed at its head. The organization of this department has long been urged upon the administration, and it will gratify the entire country to know that it will now be immediately put in operation.

Nearly a year since, Capt. Julius Fosses, the experienced cavalry officer who is attached to the staff of Gen. Boyle as Assistant Inspector General of that bureau, *submitted a memorandum to the War Department, in which he gave his views on the organization of the Cavalry Bureau*.

The Chronicle then proceeds to quote from the Cincinnati Commercial's false report of Judge Bramblett's speech at Carlisle the very passage which Judge Bramblett at the time publicly branded as false. For the sake of expediency, we give below the principal parts of Judge Bramblett's letter of correction to the Commercial:

I am made to say, in reference to the war policy of the administration—"While Kentucky expresses no opinions, either dissenting from or approving these measures," &c. At Carlisle, and in every speech made by me elsewhere, I said that the Democratic party of Kentucky, in condoning the strongest terms, all the radical measures of the war policy of the administration, and were pledged to the peaceful and constitutional methods to correct them that they held the government to be right, and the best government in the world, and that it should not be overthrown because of any radical measure. And I said, "I could not conceive that there hold that there is a marked distinction between any administration and itself. He had seen horses received here as new which were worse than those which had been condemned as unfit for use, and yet, such was the exigency of the service, Col. Jacob's 9th Kentucky cavalry regiment were mounted upon them, and sent immediately to the field of battle. Animals perfectly unbroken have been put to the saddle in two hours after their arrival in our city, and in such haste that the soldiers were put at ransom so that after a day's travel they would have to pack, come back in the lamas, and be rendered totally unfit for service. In other instances unbroken horses, as soon as received, have been ordered on forced marches. In the regular army three years at least are required for the proper induction and organization of cavalry, and even under the pressing circumstances of the present war, a few weeks should be given to instruct the trooper in the use of his arms and the management of his horse.

For want of proper system the cavalry of Kentucky have been most deplorably neglected. They have been sent to battle with no weapon but the sabre, most useless in the hands of raw recruits, and the best cavalry weapon if the men know how to use it. When they have received arms, the same regiment has been supplied in fragments with carbines, muskets, or pistols, requiring different kinds of ammunition. These defects of equipment, and the hurried sending off of the recruits, have been very detrimental to the service. Cavalry regiments should be organized in advance, so that the trooper may be taught the use of his arms; the adjustment of the saddle to the conformation of his horse; to mount and dismount; the nature and management of his animal; and his proper seating and maintaining himself in the saddle. The last embryo of the fires of the rebellion are to be extinguished by cavalry, and consequently too much labor cannot be bestowed in developing and making this arm of the service efficient. This will, we trust, be accomplished by the Cavalry Bureau, and we are confident that all its exertions will be ably and vigilantly seconded by Capt. Fosses, who most thoroughly understands the entire school of the cavalry soldier.

Some of the rebels are trying to persuade themselves that the loss of Vicksburg and of Port Hudson is after all no great calamity to the rebellion. The effort is a melancholy one,—melancholy as the schoolboy's effort to write down his fears in walking through a graveyard at midnight. The rebel leaders, as we are reminded by a foreign correspondent, have from the first coasted the possession of Vicksburg and the command of the Mississippi, which it secures, an essential not only to the success but to the very existence of the Confederacy. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Confederacy, is the man best able to judge of its importance, and we have on record his emphatic testimony on this subject. As the emission and reflux of all other rivers, the Union is the life of the Mississippi. It might become a great military, and, with Napoleon's help, a great naval power. To the North, it would be a bitter enemy, as well as rival. The establishment of negro ports would be almost as welcome and hurtful to England as to us. It is scarcely possible that England will submit to its creation. Then, the correspondent of the Press thinks that England, always mindful of her own interests, and rejoicing at having re-rejected Napoleon's insidious intervention proposed, will join the United States to prevent the formation of such an Empire.

These are the leading points of argument which will command attention, and their communication have from the first coasted the possession of Vicksburg and the command of the Mississippi, which it secures, an essential not only to the success but to the very existence of the Confederacy. The man best able to judge of its importance, and we have on record his emphatic testimony on this subject. As the emission and reflux of all other rivers, the Union is the life of the Mississippi. It might become a great military, and, with Napoleon's help, a great naval power. To the North, it would be a bitter enemy, as well as rival. The establishment of negro ports would be almost as welcome and hurtful to England as to us. It is scarcely possible that England will submit to its creation.

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—The Cincinnati Enquirer, a pseudo Democratic journal, is assuming to lecture the Democratic journals concerning the election in Kentucky; and the Louisville Journal, another pseudo Democratic journal, a little more pseudo than even the Union, endorses the Enquirer as a competitor on the subject. This in itself is entirely rich; but this is a very small part of the actual richness of the sight. To set the ball before our readers in its actual richness, we beg the privilege of indulging in silence, though we promise that the incidents recalled shall be neither old nor wearied. It is indeed very recent and very remarkable.

recently as the 12th of February last, Cincinnati Enquirer, referring to affairs in Kentucky, said:

"Rosenau is named by some, and Harlan of the Louisville Democrat, by others, the Emancipation candidate. The impression is made that Mr. Harlan will be nominated by convention which meets on the 22d at

Lexington, the Louisville Democrat, upon this speculation, paid its respects to the editor in some remarks, quite as forcible as may be, of which the following fairly serve as specimens:

The Editor of the Enquirer doubtless made comment above for the purpose of indicating his position, and then proceeded to recommend himself to Kentucky readers. Mr. Harlan has never been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor. We say, "never," because, if indeed, there are not enough of his acquaintances in Kentucky to master, or a party to him. The Enquirer is, therefore, in whole.

This paragraph is cut-and-fall of sense. We only wish it could be emptied clean into the heads of the men at the head of affairs. If dexterously lodged there it might speedily move the nation.

The view thus forcibly expressed by the Northern press, and is shared by a number of other Republicans, including the Albany Evening Journal, a paper of great influence in the Republican ranks. There is indeed excellent reason to believe, that, in the coming national struggle at the bell-horn, the conservative ranks will be recruited very largely from the conservative wing of the Republicans. The truth is, at least half of the members of the Republican party, though radicals by accidental position, are conservatives by instinct and conviction, and, in the creative contest that is approaching, will easily embrace the opportunity to make their position coincide with their instincts and convictions. They now occupy a tame position, and their position is growing fonder with every radical strike. They must and will abandon their present position. Self-respect and national preservation alike demand it.

Grant's orders allowing steamboats to carry three-quarters of one cent per mile for transporting officers and one-half cent for passengers, from any point on the river and vicinity, were a most important element. Some boats will immediately have to be merged into the 31st regiment or Indiana cavalry regiments.

Capt. Evans, Deputy Provost Marshal, Williamson and Saline counties, reported last evening with 78 deserters from the 15th division, given up to him by Capt. Bragg, during the days preceding over the names. They were delivered to the military authorities, and the captives returned to hant camp, where they will remain until the city of Memphis is reached.

The trial of the negroes engaged in the rebellion at the fort at Columbus will be held before a military commission.

The Cincinnati Enquirer makes a lame excuse for the name of the Senator of the Democrats with the office of censor, in connection with the emancipation movement in Kentucky. If he really meant of Kentucky, as he states, he would have done so in his letter to the editor of the Louisville Journal, May, he writes before he undertakes to inform public on political matters pertaining to state, we are advised to our full information, notwithstanding this paragraph was intended to injure the Democratic and exhort the Enquirer to do so.

It is a fact, if of course of guilt, galled pocketed this insulting rebuff, and here ended.

Next we hear of the Enquirer and theocrat in this relation, the Enquirer is again to lecture the Democratic journals on the Kentucky politics, with the express encouragement and endorsement of the Democratic

and invite the Democratic journals to

the Cincinnati Enquirer's credentials as the Louisville Democrat a few days ago. Supposing the Democrat to be right then, the Enquirer in the time must have made very miserable both in morality and in knowledge touching Kentucky politics, it either could not, or did not, know if it could; judging from the use and abuse of the writer's lectures on the subject, we can see that the Democrat was entirely right.

All events the Democrat's present endorsement of the Enquirer as a competent and worthy exponent of Kentucky politics is a view of these credentials a sight of unutterable righteous.

It is a right to be thought of as well as languished.

He takes a grave lesson, more impressively perhaps than the facts can show, that the case of the rebel party in Kentucky is utterly hollow.

Fair statement and just argument nothing for the case; on the contrary, the instruments of war, the tools of destruction, and the weapons of death, are freely used to defend it. The instruments are shamed by the sad. The end demands the

removal of the point, the cardinal position of the party—an unconditional supply of means to control, except in holding the purse; and that party in Kentucky refuse to do. They are pledged to give unconditionally until the constituted authority, the President, says the rebellion is put down.—Louisville Journal.

Nonsense! They are pledged to give with every just condition they have power to impose until the ultimate object of the war as understood by themselves is attained, when they are pledged to bring the war to a close. And this will redeem the pledge in all its parts. Our neighbor appears to accept the Western nomination for Governor.

In this connection, then, we ask every man to put down, with the correction at the time of the manner of doing them, and so thoroughly as possible under the constitution. The cardinal position of this party is identified with that of Northern Democracy as defined in the following resolutions of the celebrated Albany meeting:

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York to their uniform course of action during two years of civil war through which we passed, to the end of which we were compelled to be in the ranks of the army to which we were attached, and to the cause of our country, we are dedicated, to devote all our energies to the attainment of victory, and to bring back the restoration of all the States under the safeguards of Constitution.

Does the position as thus defined involve an unconditional supply of means till the rebellion is put down, no matter how many are used?—*Non, Democrat.*

Here is the point, the cardinal position of the party—the supply of means till the rebellion is put down, with the correction at the time of the manner of doing them, and so thoroughly as possible under the constitution.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

[From the United States Standard.]

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

[CONTINUED.]

Long-Wool Sheep.—We present to our readers to-day an actual portrait of a sheep specimen of the Leicester breed of sheep, from an enterprising breeder in Canada West. [We have not cut this to reproduce.] The proportions, it will be seen, are as perfect as the most skilful butcher could dictate, if we were to judge by the standard of taste. The wonderful smallness of the head, neck, and extremities, in proportion to the size of the carcass, is a noticeable feature in this admirable specimen. The wool is very fine, and appears naturally developed, so as to adapt them to the production of the largest amount of mutton, while the cylindrical body is of a truly well suited to the market. The large size of the hind quarters of this sheep yielded forty-four pounds each of choice mutton, and the fleece 8 lbs. of white washed wool. The new Leicester is a fine animal, and is a credit to its breeders through the province of Robert Bakewell, of Ditchley, in the county of Leicester, England, who was justly considered his day the most profound butcher in the Kingdom.

Like all men of true genius, he marked out a course entirely new to the world and peculiar to himself, and having discovered principles hitherto unknown, he was enabled to produce what could be made to produce almost any given form in the animal creation, he had the firmness of character and indomitable courage to persevere against all odds, and, after much trial and error, and vicissitudes of judgment and sound philosophy in the production of this invaluable breed. His triumphant success made him a man known throughout the world, and he was soon called "the Arkwright of the sheep." He died at Ditchley, in 1755, leaving his son, George, to continue his work.

It is much to be regretted that one so distinguished for his rare judgment and capacity as a breeder should have left no record of his experiments, or of the methods by which he arrived at such marvellous results; but for some unexplained cause he chose to carry him into the grave the knowledge which he embodied in his art.

It is a matter of history that he trained up in the secret of his experiments.

The first flock of sheep for the season was 17,640, ster-

ling, or \$4.37 of our currency, and gradually ad-

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and so on, until 1770, when it was 24,000.

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